CLASSIFICATION

CONFIDENTIAL

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

REPORT

50X1-HUM

INFORMATION FROM

FOREIGN DOCUMENTS OR RADIO BROADCASTS

COUNTRY Ch

China

DATE OF

CD NO.

INFORMATION

1950

SUBJECT

Sociological - Public health

HOW PUBLISHED

Daily newspapers

DATE DIST. 17 Aug 1950

WHERE

PUBLISHED

Canton; Hangchow; Hong Kong; Mukden; Nanking;

NO. OF PAGES 5

Peiping; Shanghai; Soochow

DATE PUBLISHED

8 May - 4 Jul 1950

Ohinono

SUPPLEMENT TO

LANGUAGE

Chinese

REPORT NO.

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS INFORMATION AFFECTING THE MATIONAL DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES WITHIN THE MEASING OF ESPIONAGE ACT SO U.S. C., 31 ARD 34, AS MERBOID. ITS TRANSMISSION OR THE REVELATION OF ITS CORTESTS IN ANY MARKER TO AN UNAUTHORIZED FRISON IS PRO-MISITED BY LAW. REPRODUCTION OF THIS FORM IS PROMISITED.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE

Newspapers as indicated.

PUBLIC HEALTH CAMPAIGNS PROVIDE INOCULATIONS TO MILLIONS, STRESS CLEANUP PROGRAMS

PLANS SUMMER ANTIPLAGUE CAMPAIGN -- Shanghai Chieh-fang Jih-pao, 8 May 50

Shanghai -- At a conference of Shanghai medical personnel, the chief of the Shanghai Public Health Bureau stated that health propaganda must be intensified to complete a successful summer antiplague program. Chou Lin, chief secretary of the Shanghai Municipal government, stated that the campaign must be carried out in the spirit of the slogan, "Prevention is better than cure." He urged all medical personnel to do their jobs well.

It was also decided at the conference to establish an antiplague direction office in each ch'u. Each office is to have the following subdivisions: organization, mobilization, propaganda, preventive inoculation, and health inspection. The job of coordinating the work of ch'u agencies will be directed by the Public Health Bureau and the Public Security Bureau.

NANKING STARTS ANTIPLAGUE CAMPAIGN -- Shanghai Ta Kung Pao, 8 May 50

Nanking -- On 6 May 1950, the Nanking Public Health Bureau started its summer antiplague campaign which includes administering preventive inoculations, spraying DDT, and disinfecting drinking water.

KWANGTUNG ANNOUNCES HEALTH PROGRAM -- Canton Nan-fang Jih-pao, 10 May 50

Canton -- During 3-9 May 1950, the Fublic Health Office of the Kwantung Province People's government held the All-Kwangtung Public Health Conference and decided on the following program: establish a public health agency in each ch'u under the Ch'u Special Public Health Section; send three teams from the Provincial Antiplague Unit to work in southern Kwangtung, Pei-chiang, and Tung-chiang; establish a bubonic plague prevention office in southern Kwangtung; restore all public health agencies and clinics in various hsiens; distribute the 1950 public health funds; and organize isolation hospitals and antiplague laboratories.

CONFIDENTIAL

CLASSIFICATION UNIT TAIL TO THE STATE NAVY NSRB DISTRIBUTION ARMY AIR FBI

•		~ •	
A	PHAMPHO	4	
,,	ON THE SPECIAL PROPERTY.	ПΙ	
21	KRAGA EKKI 34 G C	и	

50X1-HUM

The conference also decided to restore obstetrics and pediatrics agencies in Swatow, Hsing-ning, Lung-ch'uan, Kao-an, Mao-ming, and Ch'ang-chiang; improve health conditions in factories, mines, and schools; and extend funds to agencies treating patients suffering from paralysis generalis.

FREE MEDICAL TREATMENT FOR MEMBERS -- Shanghai Chieh-fang Jih-pao, 22 May 50

Shanghai -- In response to the request of the Shanghai General Labor Union, the Shanghai Municipal People's government has issued provisional regulations which exempt union members from payment of medical fees. A summary of the regulations follows:

Inpatients -- Up to 50 percent of the beds in Lao-kung Dispensaries No 1 and No 2 may be used to give free medical treatment to union members. All union members afflicted with smallpox, diphtheria, scarlet fever, meningitis, and other such diseases shall be treated free of charge at the Infectious Diseases Hospitals No 1 and No 2. Women union members who have prenatal difficulties shall be treated free of charge, in all municipal obstetrics and pediatrics wards. Public or privately owned factories, which have their own medical facilities, shall treat their own patients before sending them to hospitals. Union members with chronic cases shall not receive the benefit of these regulations. Payment shall be required for the use of expensive medicines and for X-ray examinations.

Procedure -- Any union member who is ill may apply to the Labor-Protection Committee of the factory union. The case will then be submitted to the union chairman, who will turn it over to the Labor-Protection Department of the industrial union. The industrial union shall issue a certificate of approval and shall send it to the Shanghai General Labor Union. The Shanghai General Labor Union shall send the patient to the proper medical agency. The patient is required to show the approval certificate and union membership card for inpatient service

Outpatients -- The method of application for and approval of the outpatient service is similar to that for inpatients. Free outpatient service for union members shall be given at all municipal dispensaries of the Public Health Bureau. All emergency cases shall receive immediate treatment before going through the procedure of application and approval.

REQUIRES VACCINATION CERTIFICATES OF TRAVELERS -- Hong Kong Hsing-tao Jih-pao, 23 May 50

Shanghai -- Because of the widespread smallpox epidemic in the Shanghai area, the Shanghai Railroad Bureau has issued a regulation whereby each traveler is required to submit a certificate proving he received a smallpox vaccination before he is permitted to buy railroad tickets for Tientsin, Tsingtao, Canton, Peiping, or the Northeast.

SHANGHAI INTENSIFIES HEALTH PROPAGANDA -- Shanghai Chieh-fang Jih-pao, 24 May 50

Shanghai -- To stress the importance of inoculation to river area residents, the Shanghai Public Health Bureau has chartered trucks and river boats, equipped them with public address systems, and decorated them with large placards. According to the bureau, some 1,410,000 persons in Shanghai have received inoculations against various diseases this year.

WELCOME BLOOD-FLUKE UNIT -- Nanking Hsin-hua Jih-pao, 23 May 50

Nanking -- On 22 May 1950, some 3,000 representatives of medical circles in the Nanking area gathered at the Jen-min Hall to welcome back the Nanking Area's Japanese Blood-Fluke Disease-Prevention and Treatment Battalion. The commander of the Twenty-Seventh Army presented the battalion with a silk flag in thanks for its work.

CONFIDENTI

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

The unit treated and cured some 10,000 military personnel who were suffering from the Japanese blood-fluke disease. In addition, prophylaxis treatments were administered to some 30,000 soldiers and officers. Wu Tsai-tung, commander of the battalion, gave a brief report on the past 3 months' activities of the unit.

SMALLPOX BREAKS OUT IN CHEKIANG -- Shanghai Hsin-wen Jih-pao, 23 May 50

T'ung-hsiang -- An outbreak of smallpox in Ling-an Hsiang, Chekiang Province, affected 30 children in early May this year. The Hsien Public Health Clinic has dispatched two medical personnel to the hsiang to give inoculations.

SOOCHOW HOLDS ANTIPLAGUE MEETING -- Hsin Soochow Pao, 24 May 50

Soochow -- On 22 May 1950, some 19 doctors of Chinese and Western medicine met in Soochow to plan summer antiplague activities.

Yu, deputy chief of the Soochow Public Health Bureau, said that the 1950 summer antiplague program will be carried out in two phases. During the first period, efforts will be concentrated on the inoculation of 200,000 people, excluding pregnant women, babies, and old people; the disinfecting of public wells with bleaching powder; and the inspection and control of irregularities in food handling and sanitary measures. The second period will be devoted to a mass cleanup campaign of houses, streets, etc.

ORGANIZES MUKDEN HEALTH SUBHEADQUARTERS -- Mukden Tung-pei Jih-pao, 25 May 50

Mukden -- On 12 May 1950, some 1,300 people attended the organization ceremony of the Northeast Public Health Workers Association Subheadquarters. The preparatory work for organizing the subheadquarters began in March 1950. During the ensuing period, 1,513 members were recruited from Ta-lien Hsien, Dairen, Chin Hsien, Lu-shun Hsien, and Ch'ang-shan Hsien.

In conjunction with the ceremony, the members and representatives of various medical agencies discussed plans to unify work, eliminate competition, raise the technical standard of their profession, and consider the best means of serving the people as a contribution towards production and construction activities. The meeting ended with the appointment of 19 committee members.

START SUMMER ANTIPLAGUE WORK -- Peiping Jen-min Jih-pao, 26 May 50

19 May (Hsin-hua) -- Summer antiplague activities in Shanghai, Tientsin, and Canton have started.

Shanghai -- More than 2,500 medical personnel were mobilized to complete the inoculation of 3 million people by the end of July 1950. Some 210,000 people received inoculations during 10 - 15 May alone. Drinking water was inspected and 98 running water facilities were built in city areas where no such facilities were available heretofore. The municipal government will spend 2,800 million yuan to defray the funds needed for the summer antiplague work.

<u>Tientsin</u> -- The plan for this city is to inoculate one million people against cholera and to give cholera, typhoid, and paratyphoid inoculations to 500,000 by the end of September 1950. The Public Health Bureau is also concentrating on antiplague activities along transport routes, stations, and harbor areas to prevent the influx of diseases from other sectors of China.



CONFIDENTIAL	
--------------	--

50X1-HUM

 ${\rm Canton}$ -- Antiplague work in this city started on 22 April 1950. More than ${\overline {500}}$ medical personnel are participating in giving inoculations of cholera and typhoid vaccines. Some 300,000 people were inoculated up to 10 May 1950.

CHECKS BUBONIC PLAGUE IN KWANGTUNG -- Peiping Jen-min Jih-pao, 26 May 50

Canton, 25 May (Hsin-hua) -- The bubonic plague epidemics, which have been ravaging Lien-chiang and Sui'ch'i hsiens in southern Kwangtung since January 1950, have been virtually eliminated. More than 70,000 people in Lienchiang, Sui-ch'i, and Hai-k'ang hsiens and the city of Chan-chiang have received preventive inoculations since the outbreak. Rats and fleas were destroyed, rat holes were plugged, and homes were disinfected in 300 villages.

Two isolation hospitals were established. From late February to early May 260 bubonic plague patients were confined in these areas. Of the 260 patients, 219 have recovered or are receiving treatment at present. Forty-one persons died from the disease.

Some isolated cases of bubonic plague are reported at Yang-ching in central Sui-ch'i Hsien.

GASTROENTERITIS ATTACKS CHILDREN -- Hangchow Chekiang Jih-pao, 26 May 50

Hangchow -- Gastroenteritis has been fatal to four children in Hangchow. Four other cases are also reported at the Kuang-chi Clinic and the Chekiang Hospital.

INTRODUCES MODERN OBSTETRICS METHODS -- Mukden Tung-pei Jih-pao, 27 May 50

Mukden -- From October 1949 to 12 June 1950, some 1,835 midwives received training in modern obstetrics and pediatrics techniques in Heilungkiang Province.

In the areas where new techniques were introduced, the infant mortality rate dropped considerably. Ir No-ho Hsien, the mortality rate in 1949 was 50 to 60 percent of the births; now it is only 16 percent.

VACCINES HELP ANTIPLAGUE WORK -- Canton Nan-fang Jih-pao, 1 Jun 50

Canton -- Since the promulgation of the summer antiplague directive by the Public Health Office of the Kwangtung People's government in April 1950, the office has thus far distributed 1,977,350 cubic centimeters of cholera and typhoid vaccines, and 214,040 cubic centimeters of cholera and paratyphoid vaccines to various areas of the province. The same office also sent 120,000 cubic centimeters of antiplague vaccines to Hainan Island.

NORTHWEST DISTRIBUTES VACCINES --Hong Kong Wen-hui Pao, 4 Jul 50

Sian, 2 July (Hsin-hua) -- In compliance with the summer antiplague directive, the Public Health Department of the Northwest Military and Administrative Committee sent 240,000 cubic centimeters of typhoid vaccines, 1,200,000 cubic centimeters of cholera and typhoid vaccines, 8,000 cubic centimeters of antidiphtheria and other vaccines, and cotton and alcohol to various areas in Shensi, Kansu, Ningsia, Tsinghai, and Sinkiang provinces.

Epidemics of smallpox and measles were most serious in Northwest China from April to June 1950. There were 1,226 cases of measles in Shensi, Kansu, Ningsia,

CONFIDENTIAL GONFIDENTIAL

Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2011/08/31 : CIA-RDP80-00809A000600330877-2

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

and Tsinghai. At the end of April, and outbreak of measles was reported in the Uighur settlement in Ha-mi, Sinkiang. Personnel of Provincial Hospital No 9 and the public health department of an unidentified garrison unit treated and cured 230 patients in 8 days. In Lo-tu Hsien, Tsinghai Province, 12,000 people received smallpox vaccinations. The Public Health Institute in Hu-chu Hsien, Tsinghai Province, has treated 600 patients in the last 6 months.

- E N D -